(b) and (c) Measures to improve the implementation of IRDP are taken from time to time based on the experience in implementing the programme. A number of measures were taken during the Seventh Plan to improve the implementation of the programme, including *inter-alia* raising the poverty line to Rs. 6400, increasing investment per family, integrating with other Govt. programmes increasing the coverage of women beneficiaries, allocation of funds on the basis of incidence of poverty, improving tie up for monitoring, raising the limit for security free loans, introduction of uniform application-cum-appraisal form for IRDP loans and introduction of group Life Insurance Scheme for IRDP beneficiaries.

Villages without Drinking Water Facilities

384. SHRI P. N. SUKUL:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages still without drinking water facilities in the country;

(b) the number of hardcore villages out of them, State-wise;

(c) the number of such villages in part (b) above likely to be covered under the drinking water provisions programme by the end of the current Plan; and

(d) whether any Plans are also under consideration to provide drinking water to the rest of the villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY): (a) There are 33275 hardcore problem villages remaining as on 1-1-89. In addition, there are problem villages which are having insufficient availability of water and so are partially covered.

1778 RS.—5.

(b) A statement is enclosed (*See* below).

(c) All the problem villages except about 4000 hardcore problem villages particularly in Hilly areas are likely to be covered during VII Plan period

(d) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	Hardcore villages as on 1-1-89
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	73
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3	Assam	4134
4	Bihar	1104
5	Goa	3
6	Gujarat	983
7	Haryana	574
8	Himachal Pradesh	1508
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1418
10	Karnataka	0
11	Kerala	27
12	Madhya Pradesh	830
13	Maharasthra	1145
14	Manipur	289
15	Meghalaya	2237
16	Mizoram	315
17	Nagaland	285
18	Orissa	4500
19	Punjab	1406
20	Rajasthan	2045
21	Sikkim	36
22	Tamil Nadu	2671
23	Tripura	1176
24	Uttar Pradesh	6516

1	2	3
25	West Bengal . . .	
26	D&N Haveli . . .	
27	A&N Islands . . .	
28	Lakshadweep . . .	
29	Pondicherry . . .	
30	Delhi . . .	
31	Daman & Diu . .	
	TOTAL .	33275

International Film Festival

385. SHRI P. N. SUKUL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main features of the International Film Festival held in Delhi recently;

(b) whether it is a fact that after the inaugural ceremony most of the leading directors, producers, film stars concerned with the production of Indian films left Delhi making the Festival a lack-lustre affair;

(c) if so, whether Government have considered the reasons thereof;

(d) whether the delegates from India and abroad that attended the festival suggested that the Festival Directorate should be made an autonomous body for making the Film Festivals more attractive and purposeful in future; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) The 12th International Film Festival of India held recently in Delhi was a non-competitive event. The Festival had the following sections:

(i) Cinema of the World; (ii) Foreign Retrospectives of Vera Chytiloya (Czechy, Lina Wertmuller (Italy), John Schlesinger (UK) and Fritz Lang (Germany), (iii) Focus on China, (iv) Black American Films, (v) Indian Panorama, (vi) Mainstream Indian Cinema Section and (vii) Retrospective of Raj Kapoor Films.

The Festival provided an opportunity to Indian Film Makers and film technicians to see the latest developments in the word cinema. It also offered a forum for the film makers of the world to interact and exchange views on the latest trends. The Film Festival also had a Film Market Section for sale of Indian films and import of foreign films.

(b) and (c) Some actors/actresses/Directors had come to attend the inaugural ceremony only. However, 1418 persons were registered as delegates from the Indian films industry. These included film makers and film technicians. The festival was meant to provide an opportunity to the interested film makers and other film personalities of the industry to see the latest trend in world cinema. This objective was fulfilled by screening 243 films from 45 countries.

(d) and (e) Such a suggestion was made by some of the participants at an 'Open Forum' Session on "Organisation of International Film Festivals". However, there was no consensus on this point. The Directorate of Film Festival was delinked from NFDC and transferred to this Ministry *w.e.f.* 1-7-1988 on the recommendations of the Asok Mitra Committee The Ministry is not contemplating any change in the structure and organisation of the Directorate of Film Festivals at present.